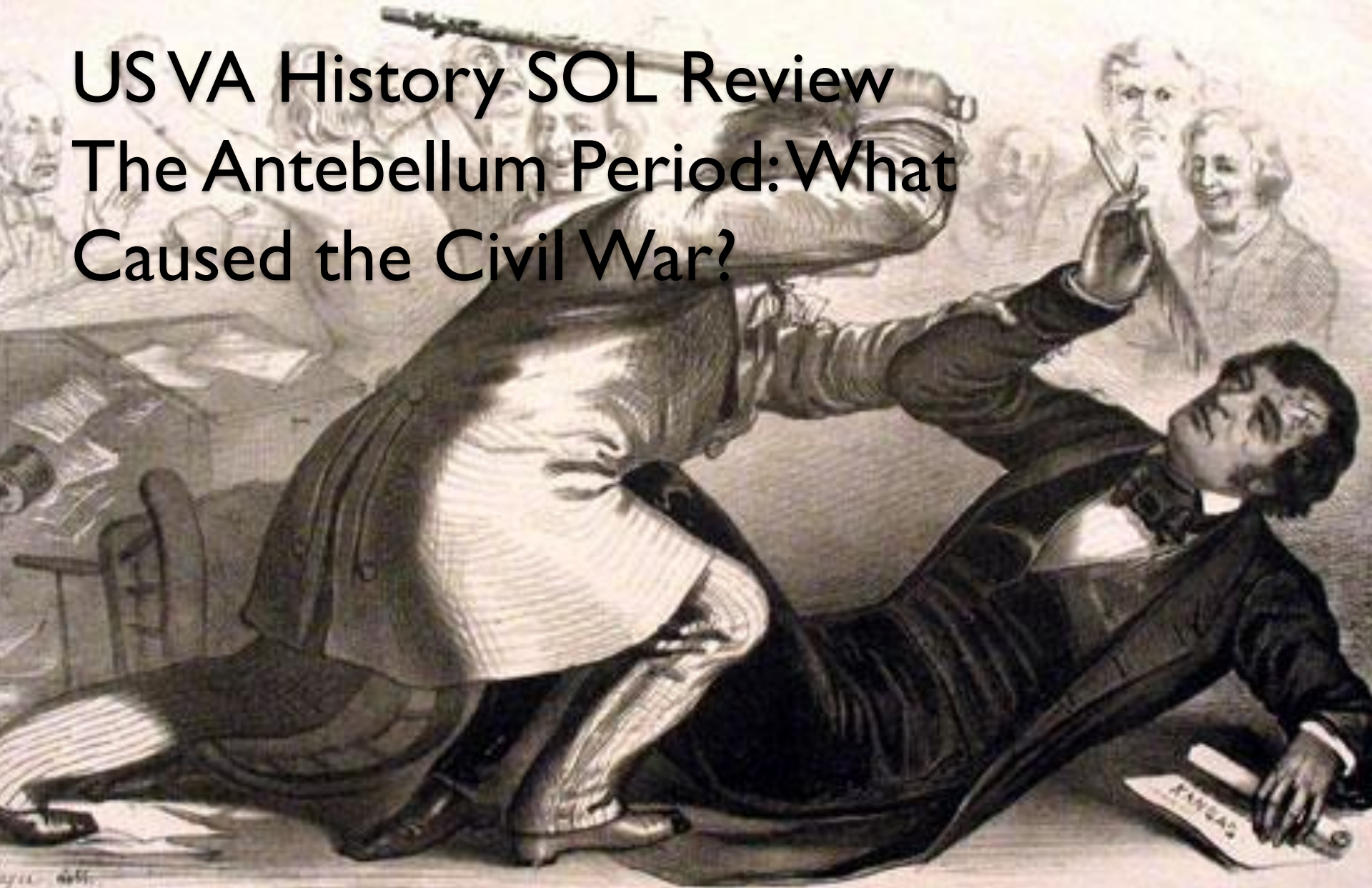


# US VA History SOL Review

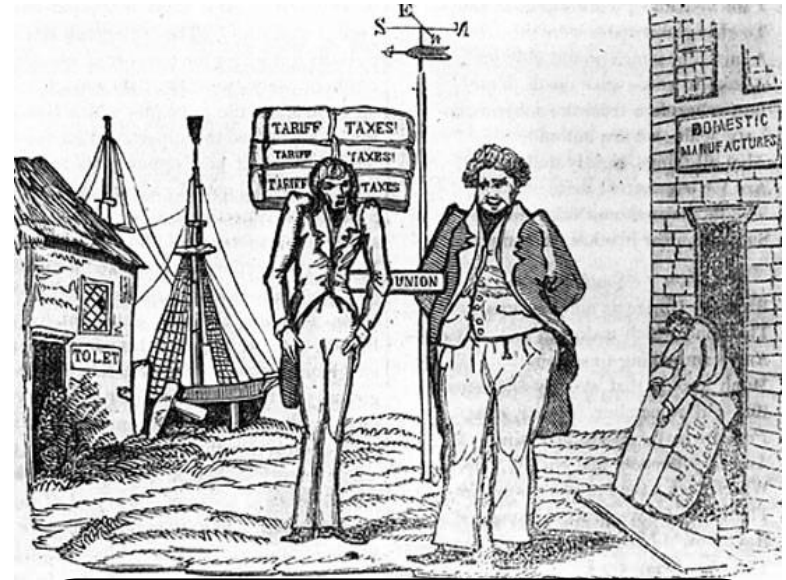
## The Antebellum Period: What Caused the Civil War?



**SOUTHERN CHIVALRY — ARGUMENT VERSUS CLUB'S.**

# Northern States Favored a High Protective Tariff for Industry

Because Northern industries always had to compete against foreign manufactured goods, a tax was placed on all imported products sold in America. This tax made foreign goods cost more, and presumably, helped American-made products sell better. Not only that, but also, the federal government used to tariff to raise revenue for internal improvements. Northern manufacturers loved the Tariff, and favored a high, protective tariff to promote industries!



One reason Northerners favored the protective tariff was because it helped northern industries to better compete with imported goods. Another was that Southern consumers tended to pay for it!



# Southern States Hated Tariffs Due to Increased Prices of Imports

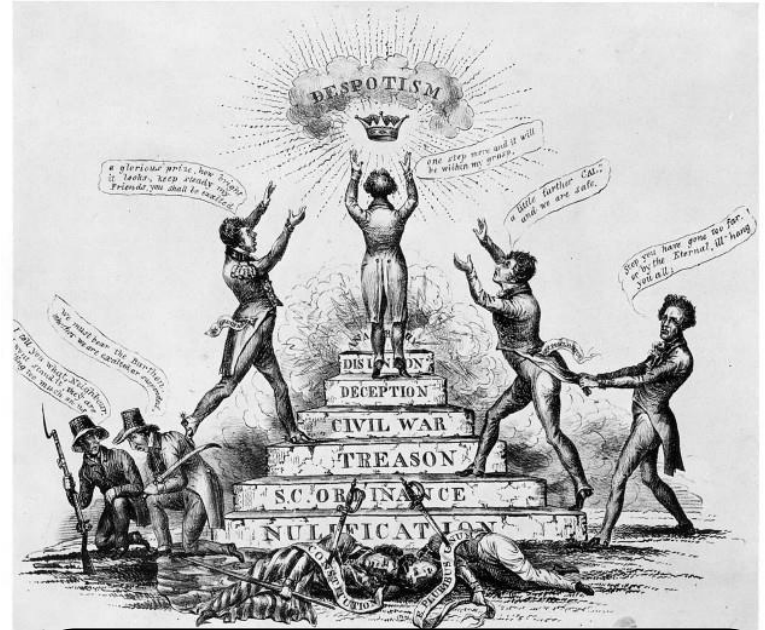
In the South, there was very little industrial production or manufacturing. By the 1840s, “Cotton was King!,” and cotton was sold to foreign markets in England and France in exchange for imported goods. These goods were taxed by the tariff, and Southerners resented having to pay high taxes on imported goods. Worse yet, European nations might respond by placing a tax on Southern cotton in their markets, reducing the amount of cotton they could sell.



Southerners considered high taxes on imports to be unfair to those who engaged in agriculture, not industry.

# South Carolina Attempted to Nullify the 1832 “Tariff of Abomination”

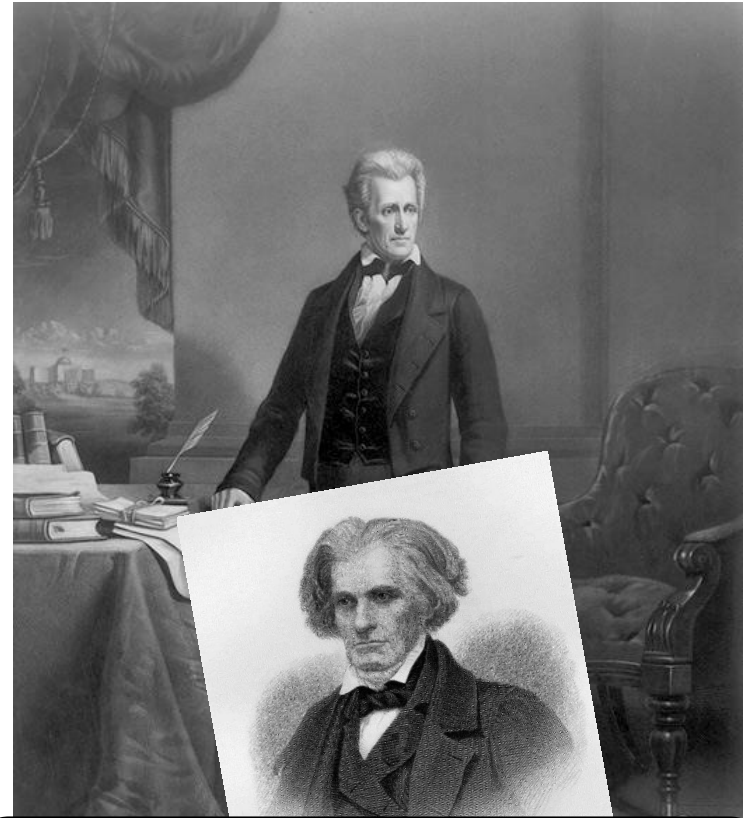
In 1832, South Carolina passed its Nullification Act, announcing that they considered the Tariff of 1832 unconstitutional and that they would refuse to pay it. John C. Calhoun was the principle author of the Nullification Act, which challenged the supremacy of the federal government. He went so far as to suggest that South Carolina might secede from the Union in 1832. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States at the time, was nonplussed!



# The Nullification Crisis of 1832

# Andrew Jackson's Response to the Nullification Crisis: The Force Act

President Andrew Jackson's response to the Nullification Act was short and to the point. He asked for and received a bill from Congress justifying an invasion of South Carolina, The Force Act. Then, he promised to personally lead the invasion of the state of South Carolina and hang John C. Calhoun from a palmetto tree – rather than allow South Carolina to defy the national government and secede. Happily, it didn't come to that. A compromise was reached on the tariff.



John C. Calhoun, trumped by Andrew Jackson, and pissed off, as usual. He was the most fiery voice of Southern regionalism during his time period.

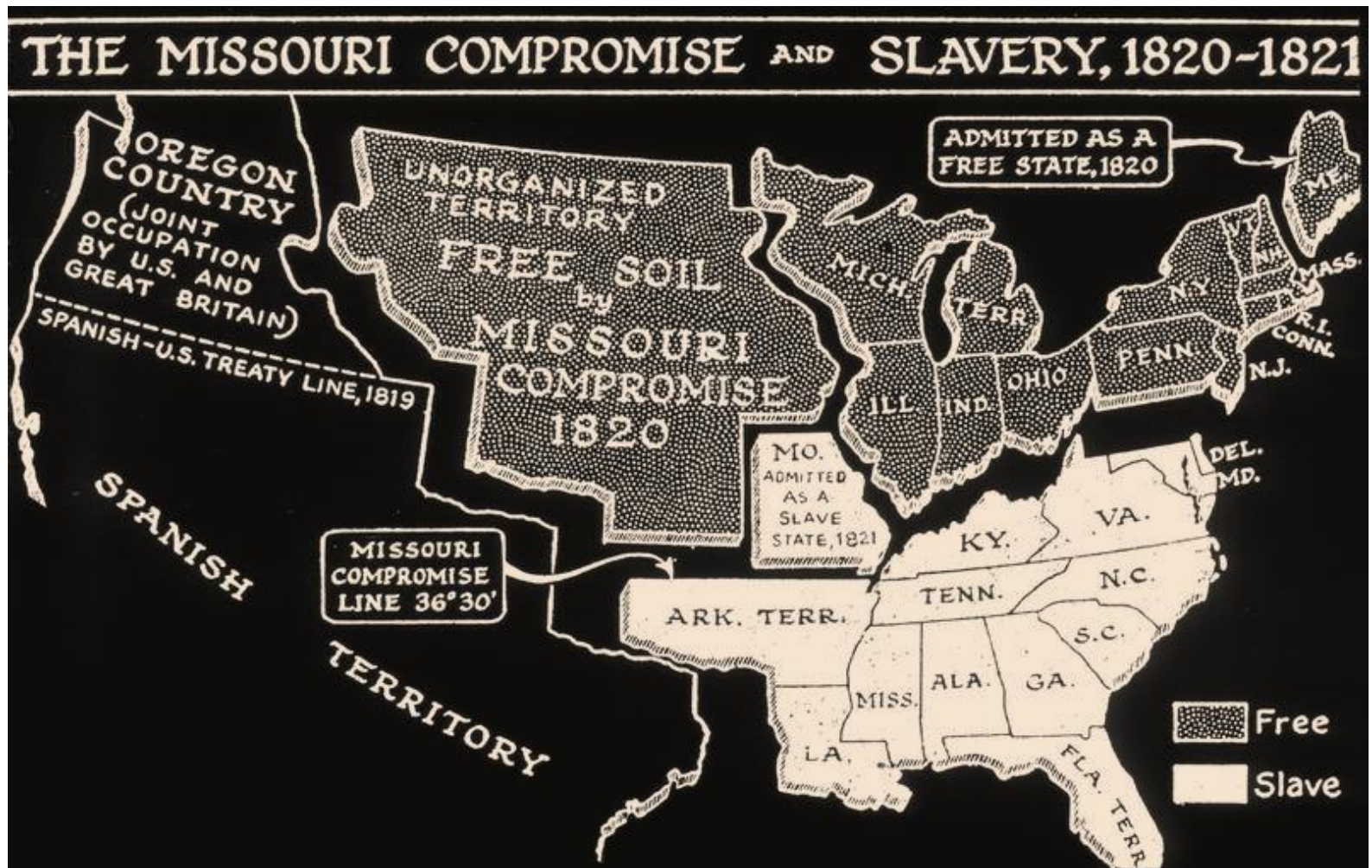
# The Missouri Compromise (1820)

When Missouri applied for statehood in 1820 as a “slave” state, the balance of power in the United States Senate was scheduled to tilt in favor of the South. Already angered that the Three-Fifths clause of the Constitution gave the South disproportionate influence, Northerners sought a compromise. A line was drawn, limiting the expansion of slavery in the future to the region below 36° 30' N. Missouri entered the Union as a slave state, but Maine also entered the Union – as a free state.

1. Maine – which had been a part of Massachusetts seeking independence for some time – entered the Union as a free state in 1820.
2. Missouri – entered the Union as a slave state.
3. The Missouri Compromise Line – A line was drawn from the southern border of Missouri - 36°30' N – to the West. Slavery would be illegal north of that line in the Louisiana Territory.



# The Missouri Compromise of 1820



# Virginia Slave Revolts: Gabriel Prosser and Nat Turner

In Virginia, there were two major slave uprisings which impacted the state's history. One came to fruition, the other did not. In 1800, a planned uprising by Gabriel Prosser was discovered and prevented. In 1831, Nat Turner led a bloody and violent slave revolt which resulted in the deaths of over 50 whites. Hundreds of enslaved men and women were put to death in retaliation. Both events resulted in Virginians increasing the strictness of slave codes and continuing the institution of slavery.

HORRID MASSACRE IN VIRGINIA.



After Gabriel's Prosser's Revolt in 1800 and Nat Turner's Rebellion in 1831, Virginians responded in the same manner: by executing the participants and making harsher laws controlling the movements of the enslaved population of the state.



# William Lloyd Garrison Finds The Liberator, an Abolitionist Paper

William Lloyd Garrison founded the abolitionist newspaper The Liberator in 1830. He condemned slavery as being morally wrong, and committed his life to ending the scourge of slavery in America. He refused to adopt gradual measures, however, insisting on the immediate abolition of slavery – without compensation to the slave-owners and without gradual timetables. The quotation to the right is from the first issue of The Liberator.



I am aware that many object to the severity of my language; but is there not cause for severity? I will be as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice. On this subject, I do not wish to think, or to speak, or write, with moderation. No! no! Tell a man whose house is on fire to give a moderate alarm; tell him to moderately rescue his wife from the hands of the ravisher; tell the mother to gradually extricate her babe from the fire into which it has fallen; -- but urge me not to use moderation in a cause like the present. I am in earnest -- I will not equivocate -- I will not excuse -- I will not retreat a single inch -- AND I WILL BE HEARD!

# Seneca Falls Convention and Women as 19<sup>th</sup> Century Reformers

Because the abolitionist movement was perceived as a moral issue and women were considered moral authorities, many women found a public voice in the abolitionist movement. While they may have started as abolitionists, they soon discovered that in order to have a lasting influence on public debates, they would have to be allowed political participation. Elizabeth Cady Stanton organized the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848, and was the author of the Declaration of Sentiments, in which women demanded for the first time the right to vote. Susan B. Anthony was another important woman suffragist during this period. Eventually the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution would be passed, giving women the right to vote in national elections.

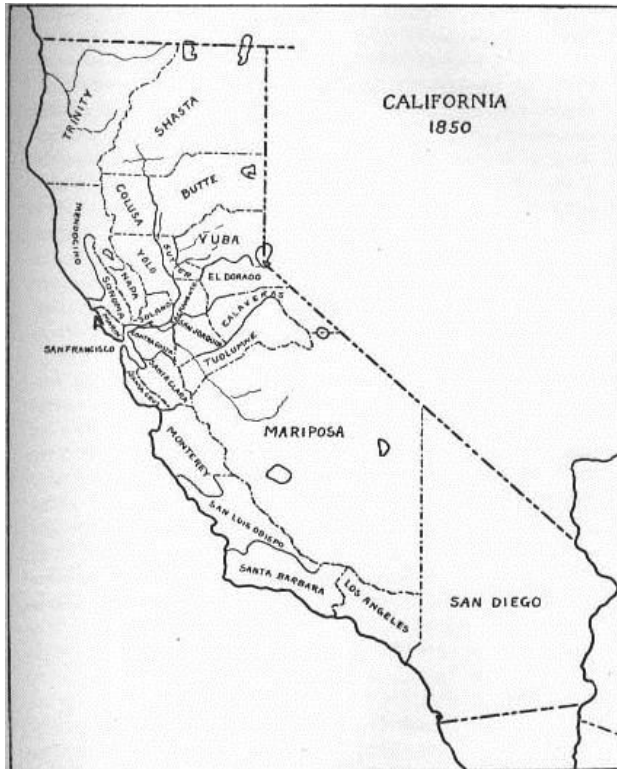


# The Compromise of 1850

- California became a part of the United States in 1848, with the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican-American War.
- Gold was discovered in California almost immediately, at Sutter's Mill. Hundreds of thousands of Americans – and non-Americans – the so-called 49ers, flooded into the state.
- California applied for statehood in 1850, and applied as a free state – believing that slave labor was unfair for one man to benefit from the labor of dozens of others in mining.



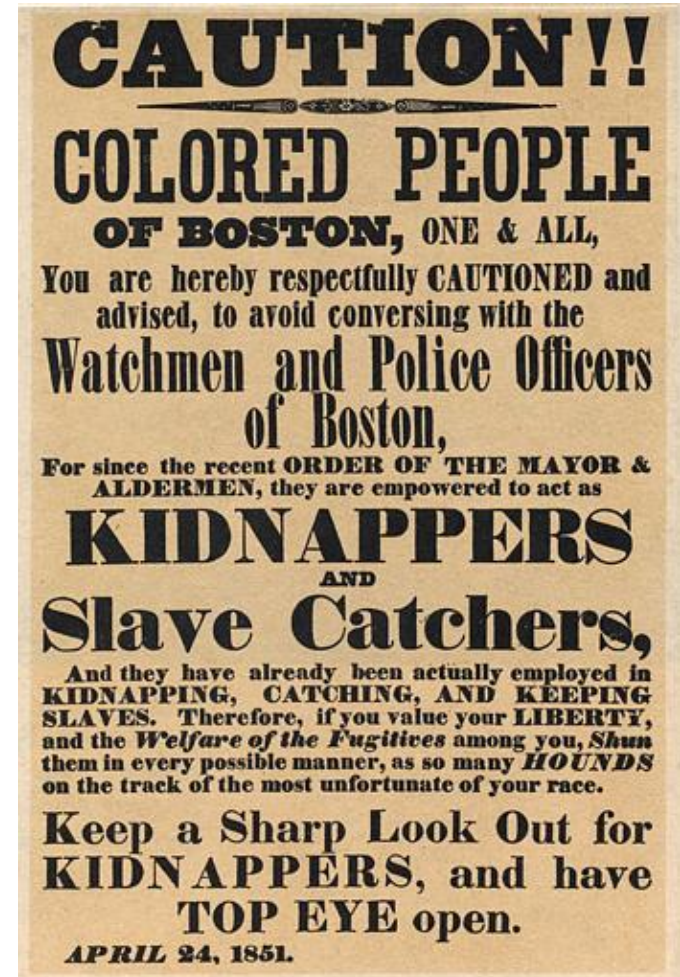
# The Compromise of 1850



1. California was admitted into the United States as a free state.
2. The slave trade, not slavery itself, was banned in Washington, D.C.
3. The Utah Territory would be created, and it would decide the issue of slavery by popular sovereignty.
4. The New Mexico territory was created, and would decide the issue of slavery by popular sovereignty.
5. The Fugitive Slave Law would be vigorously enforced, and the federal government would assist in capturing runaway slaves and returning them to their masters in the South.

# Northerners Hated the Fugitive Slave Act, and Refuse to Cooperate.

Northerners hated the Fugitive Slave Law and more or less refused to cooperate in enforcing the law. When runaway slaves were captured, like Anthony Burns in Boston, Massachusetts, great riots unfolded, and abolitionist societies attempted to free the fugitive slaves or at least purchase them from their Southern masters.



**CAUTION!!**

**COLORED PEOPLE**  
**OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,**

You are hereby respectfully **CAUTIONED** and advised, to avoid conversing with the  
**Watchmen and Police Officers**  
**of Boston,**

For since the recent **ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN**, they are empowered to act as  
**KIDNAPPERS**  
**AND**  
**Slave Catchers,**

And they have already been actually employed in **KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES.** Therefore, if you value your **LIBERTY**, and the *Welfare of the Fugitives* among you, *Shun* them in every possible manner, as so many **HOUNDS** on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

**Keep a Sharp Look Out for**  
**KIDNAPPERS, and have**  
**TOP EYE open.**

**APRIL 24, 1851.**

# The Kansas-Nebraska Act

The Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed by Congress in 1854, and it had a huge influence over the slavery debate. First, it overturned the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

That compromise had strictly forbidden slavery north of the 36°30" N Missouri Compromise Line. Now, the issue of slavery would be determined by popular sovereignty – in other words, the settlers of the territories would decide whether or not to allow slavery.

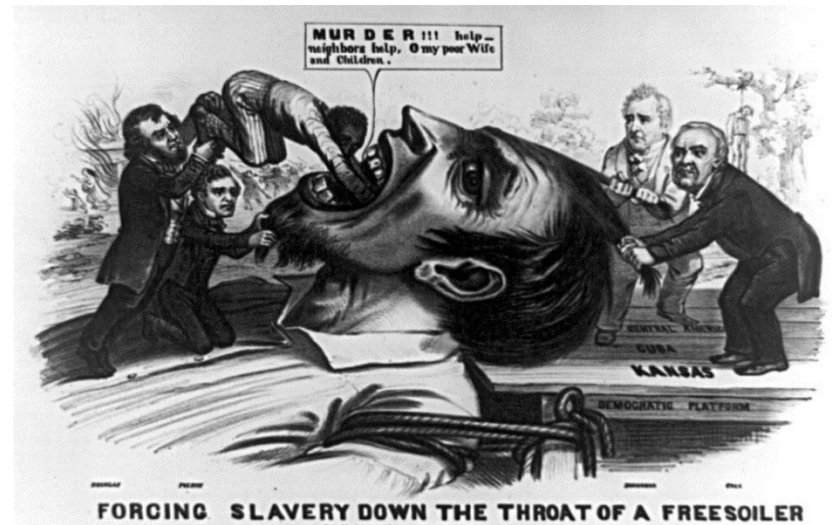


The Kansas-Nebraska Act effectively ended the Missouri Compromise Line of 1820, allowing settlers to determine by popular sovereignty – or, the vote, the issue of slavery north of the 36°30' Missouri Compromise Line.



# The Kansas-Nebraska Act

Popular sovereignty is simply the notion that the people should rule. Usually this is accomplished by voting on issues. The slavery issue, however, was extremely controversial. Many Northerners believed that laws like the Northwest Ordinance and the Missouri Compromise had already determined the future of slavery and opposed re-opening this scar to allow popular sovereignty to determine the future of slavery in the West.



Some felt that popular sovereignty was simply another attempt of pro-Southern legislators to force slavery down the throats of Northerners who opposed the institution. Others thought it was a way to avoid war, and were confident that Northerners would win the vote!

# The Kansas-Nebraska Act

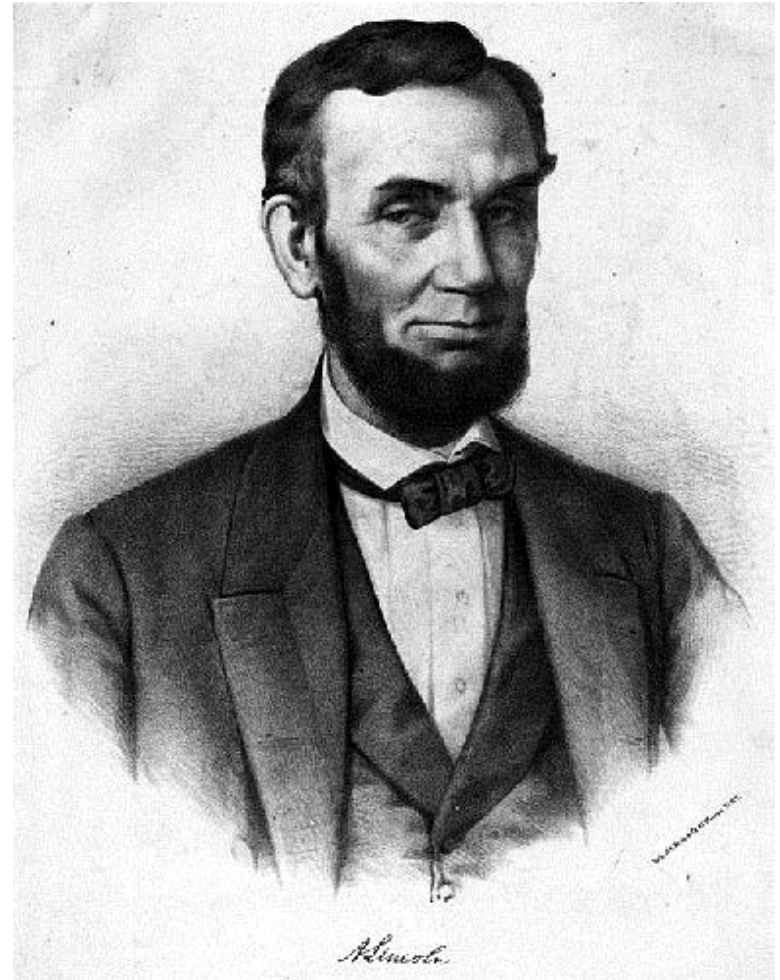
After the Kansas Nebraska Act was passed, abolitionist societies send armed settlers to the region to vote against slavery. Meanwhile, slave owners crossed into the region, heavily armed themselves. “Bleeding Kansas” refers to the miniature version of a civil war which broke out in Kansas over the slavery issue during the 1850s. The most famous – and most violent – character to emerge during this period was the abolitionist John Brown, who murdered five pro-slavery men in cold blood.



The violence which broke out during “Bleeding Kansas” was exaggerated in the press, but it was based in reality. It even reached the Senate floor, where Sen. Charles Sumner was savagely caned by pro-slavery Preston Brooks of South Carolina.

# The Kansas-Nebraska Act

To a large extent, the Republican Party was founded on the principle that the slavery issue should not be determined by popular sovereignty. Slavery was morally wrong, and should not be allowed to move into the West no matter what, according to free-soil Republicans like Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln never stated that he would ban slavery where it already existed, but refused to allow it to expand into the territories of the west – the future, symbolically.





# Causes of the Civil War

The Civil War was caused by many factors, but most notably by slavery. The way that the slavery issue is framed, however, leaves a lot of room for interpretation. Each of the issues to the right is an example of how the slavery issue caused the Civil War.

1. The Tariff – The Southern economy – slave-based plantation agriculture which exported a single crop, cotton – was hurt by the tariff. Northern industries profited from it.
2. Slavery's Expansion West - Southern people believed that slavery must be expanded into the West, and that the law was on their side. Northerners thought slavery should be forbidden in the West, and that the law was clear on the matter.
3. States Rights – Southern states believed that the national government had no right to ban slavery; Northerners believed that the government was justified in banning slavery in the West.

# Northern Abolitionists VS. Defenders of Slavery in the South

After the foundation of abolitionist newspapers like The Liberator by William Lloyd Garrison, The North Star by Frederick Douglass, and the novel Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, abolitionism became increasingly popular in the North, although it was still considered a radical position. Meanwhile, Southerners defended the institution of slavery as a positive good – brining the enslaved to Christianity and civilization. Southern defenders of slavery proclaimed that the enslaved were treated better than Northern industrial “wage slaves.”



Abolitionist viewpoints like Harriet Beecher Stowe's were viewed as radical stances. Southern “fireeaters” condemned them, and threats of secession began to be more common.

# The Dred Scott Decision (1857)

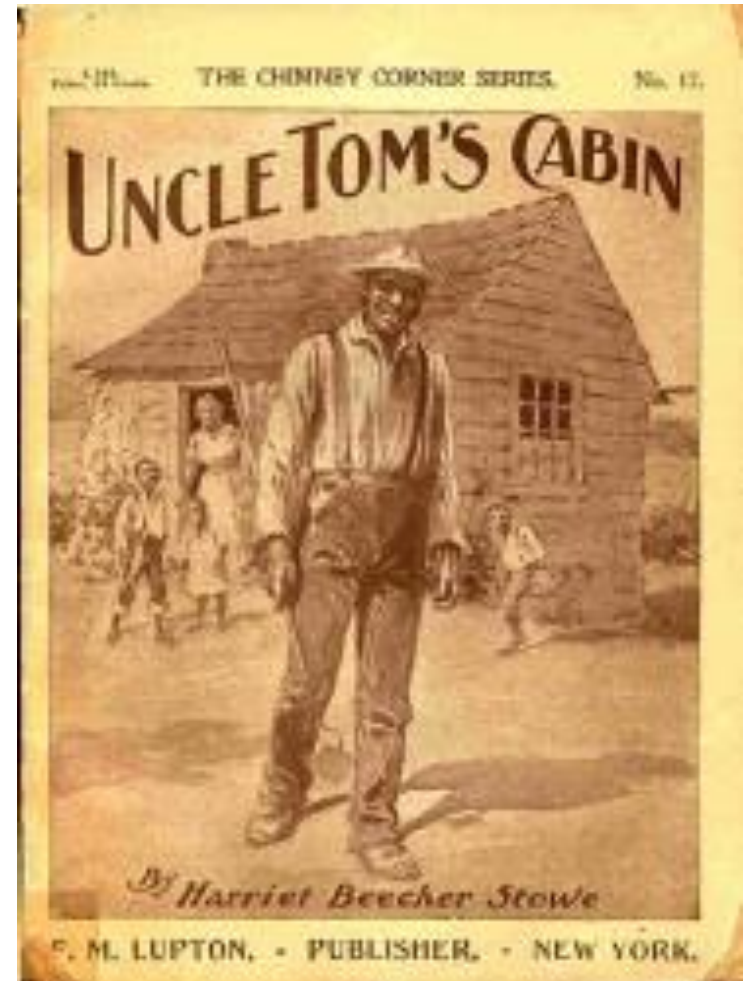
In the case of *Dred Scott V. Sanford*, the Supreme Court ruled that black men – whether free or enslaved – had “no rights which a white man was bound to respect.” Scott, who claimed that he was freed when his master took him to a northern state which did not allow slavery, saw his petition rejected. Moreover, the Court ruled that Southern slave owners could take their slaves – their “property” – to any part of the United States they wished. Northerners were outraged at the notion that slavery was legal anywhere in the country!





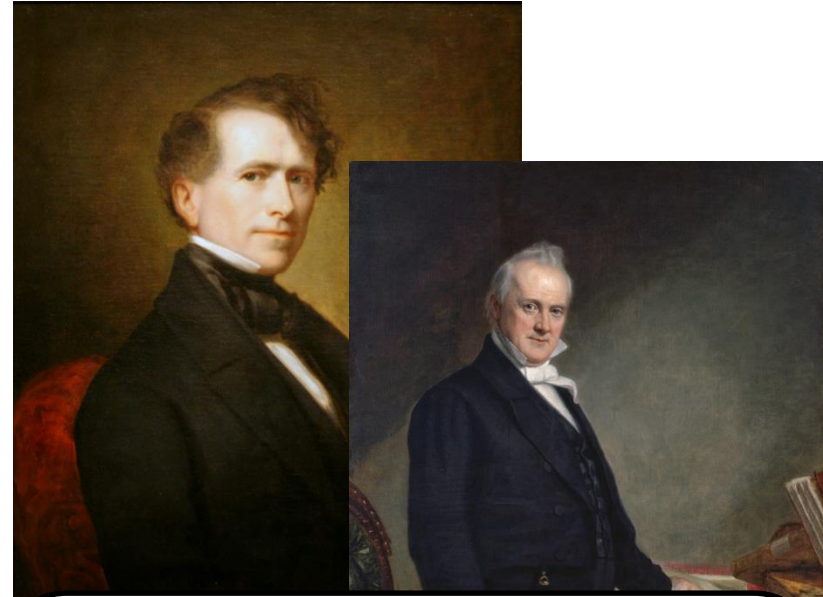
# Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe

The publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin in 1852 was a major event leading to the Civil War. The book was a best seller, and it made Northerners feel complicit in the crime of slavery. By making the abolitionist perspective on the slavery issue appear to be more mainstream, the book radicalized the discussion of slavery in America. Indeed, when President Abraham Lincoln met with her during the Civil War, his first words to Harriet Beecher Stowe were "So, you're the little lady who started this great Civil War?"



# The Doughfaced Presidents: Weak Executive Officers

During the 1850s, a series of weak Presidents failed to lead Americans towards compromise. Known as the “dough-faced” Presidents because they changed their views depending on who they were speaking to, Presidents like Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan share part of the responsibility for allowing the nation to descend into the Civil War.



The failure of Presidents like Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan to lead the United States toward compromise during the 1850s led directly to the onset of the Civil War in the 1860s.

# Failure of Compromise

All of the efforts to resolve the slavery issue, from the Missouri Compromise to the desperate maneuvering of the Congress after Abraham Lincoln's election in 1860, failed. The inability of Americans to broker a great compromise is a cause of the Civil War.

None of these efforts proved to be able to resolve the slavery issue:

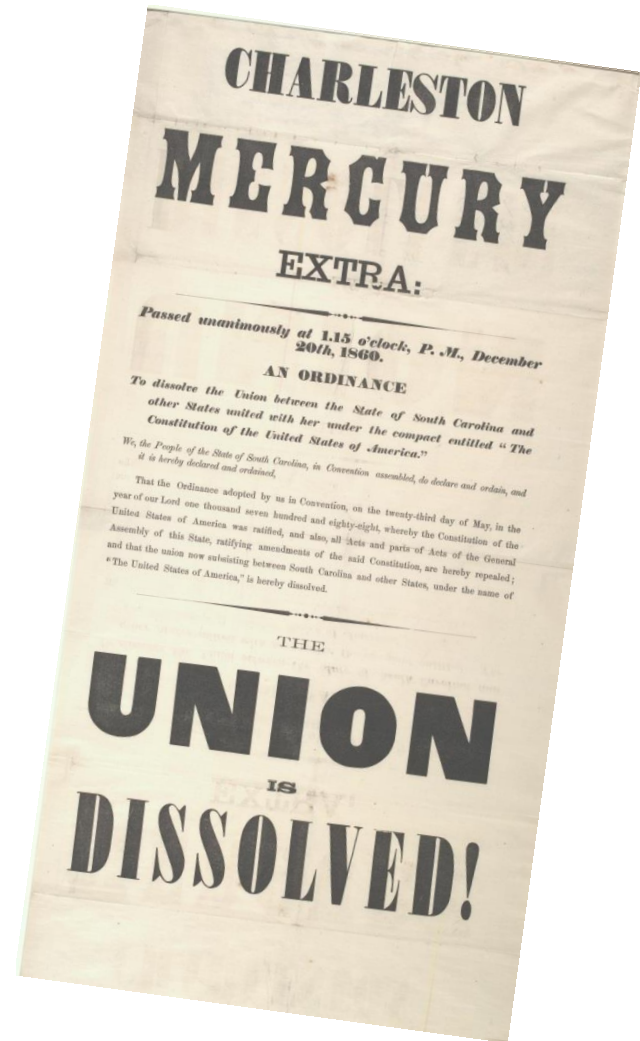
- *The Missouri Compromise*
- *The Compromise of 1850*
- *The Kansas Nebraska Act*
- *The Dred Scott Decision*



# The Election of 1860: Lincoln

Even though Lincoln had very clearly explained his position that he would not ban slavery in the South where it already existed, Southern leaders feared his election. In 1860, he won the Presidential Election without even appearing on the ballot in ten Southern States.

Condemning Lincoln as a "Black Republican," South Carolina threaten to leave the Union if he was elected. Immediately after his election, South Carolina did secede.



# Fort Sumter and Lincoln's Response

The Confederacy formed during the months before Abraham Lincoln was sworn in as President in April of 1861. James Buchanan did nothing. When the Confederacy began shelling Fort Sumter, SC, Lincoln ordered the fort resupplied and defended. After Major Robert Anderson was forced to surrender the fort, Lincoln called up 75,000 troops to put down the rebellion in the South. It was at this time that four more states seceded, including Virginia, and the Civil War began in earnest.

